THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,434, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate built Ship GLORIANA, T.G. VALLE, Commander, will sail on the 25th November next; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 20th December. Will call on the Coast if sufficient inducements offer.

MESSRS. T. & W. Smith's Fine Ship GOSFORTH, ALEXANDER SHAW, Commander, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain SHAW, or to GREY & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. BROAD, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain BROAD, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Expected to sail about the middle of next month.)

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1160 Tons Register, a favorite ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For rate of Freight or passage apply to Captain BROWN on board, or to COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 7th 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. P. G. BROWNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 27th November, at 8 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th November 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th November, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th November 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Bermah S. N. Company's (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 28th November, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at RATNAGHERRY.—Kesshee Gunseit.
„ VINGORLA.—Waman Appajee Seergamkeer.
„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ SUDASHEWGOR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
„ CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
„ CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
„ COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(If sufficient inducement offers to Persian Gulf)

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer PIONEER, as above on TUESDAY, the 25th November, at 11 A.M. positively.

For Freight Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 19th Nov. 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, &c. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., (Limited.)

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 24th Nov., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 20th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 5 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MOROW, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M. positively

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakhwala, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 20th Nov. 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in Apollo Street. Apply to SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA, Esq., Forbes Street.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, Second and Third Stories, separately or conjointly. Also Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TEACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 9th October 1862.

TO LET.—FROM THE 1ST DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTONJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street, Fort.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts, for sale. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 „ (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 „
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen			Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 „ „
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ „ „

W. NICOL & Co.

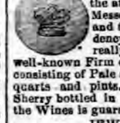
JUST RECEIVED.—Messrs. GRAHAM & Co.'s Port. A Consignment of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship *Flower of the Forest*.

The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.

This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.



The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general to the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25
St. Géorge „	22
Chamberlin „	20
Do. Pints.	11
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18
Do. Pints.	10

CLARETS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30
Chateau Margaux	22
Sauterne	22

SHERRY.	Rs.
Old Golden	22
Brown	20

LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Anizette	30
Créme de Cretis	22

BRANDIES.	Rs.
Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Craritte Dupont's do	25
Castillon's do	28

CORDIALS.	Rs.
Raspberry	20
Cherry Cordial	20
Whiskey	21
Old Tom, by Booth	18
GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White do.			
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42

PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13

CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16

CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	„ 40
Do	A. DePaul	Pints	„ 21
Do	J. C. Mortlet	Quarts	„ 36
Do.	do.	Pints	„ 19

HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		„	„ 18
CURACOA		„	„ 42
MARASCHINO		„	„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY		„	„ 30

SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„
do.	Julies Robins (20 years old)	„	„ 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
Gin	Old Tom...Booth, London	„	„
Do.	Hollands in cases	„	„
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	„ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just by hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KIRKEE, AND KOTREE.

BRITISH HOTEL,

CIRCUMSTANCES compelling the breaking up of the British Hotel in the Fort, Notice is hereby given to the Public that the whole Property of the Establishment, consisting of Household Furniture, Crockery, Plate, Plated Wares, Linen, &c. &c. will be sold by Public Auction on the 20th and the following days at the premises.

The Proprietors take this opportunity of requesting all parties having claims against or being indebted to them, to prefer their claims or discharge their debts before the date of the Auction Sale.

Bombay, 5th November 1862.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 37, Apollo Street, Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. McCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Claro & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street, at 1 P.M., on Wednesday the 3rd December 1862, in accordance with the 56th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

As the Meeting will be held for considering the winding up of the Company, and other very important matters, it is requested that each and every shareholder will be present at the Meeting.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE.
Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Company's Office, 19th Nov. 1862.

INCOME TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that persons, still debtors to the State for Income Tax for the years 1860-61 and 1861-62, do not pay their dues into the Collector's Office forthwith, summary proceedings will be taken against them to recover the same (vide Section CLX. of Act XXXII. of 1860), and no claims to exemption, refund or modification of the imposed taxes for the past years will be entertained if received by the Commissioners after the 24th instant.

A. H. CURTIS.
Acting President Income Tax Commission.

Bombay, 15th November, 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the late JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, having been granted by the High Court at Bombay, to GEORGE LOUIS CLOWSER, Esq., of Khandalla, all persons having claims on the Estate, and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to communicate with the Executor abovenamed.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application has been lately made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of TAZBAKH, Widow of HAJEE ABOOBUCKUR VAYDANEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, may be granted to HAWABAEE, Widow of HAJEE SOOLAMAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, the Executrix therein named. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of November 1862.

KELLY AND HORE,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE in the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, China Depository at Bombay, ceased from the 24th October last by mutual consent, all debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE.

પા૦ નસ્સરવાંનજી ફરામજી દોધી.

PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

પા૦ પેશ્તનજી કાવશજી ખરાડા.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

With reference to the above Notice, the Firm will be now carried on in the name of PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS, the remaining partner of the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, and he begs to solicit a continuation of those favors which were so liberally accorded to their old established Firm, and to assure the Public in general, and their customers in particular, that it shall always be their study by care and strict attention in the execution of such orders and commissions as they may be favored with to merit approbation.

પા૦ પેશ્તનજી કાવશજી ખરાડા.

PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DOMINO AGAPITA DESA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, has contracted to sell his Dwelling-house, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, standing in the Dart called Sandeey, and assessed in the Collector's Office under No. 68, all persons having any claim against the said premises by way of Mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing within six days from the date hereof, to Messrs. KELLY and HORE, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their Office, on the Bombay Green within the Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any claim there may be.—Dated this 17th day of November 1862.

KELLY AND HORE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—The first class Oak-built and Copper fastened Ship LORD BROUGHAM, 881 tons register, built at Belfast in 1857, and resheathed with yellow metal and surveyed in May last. She is in excellent condition, and may be seen in the harbour. Apply to FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the Bassein Sugar Company, (Limited,) No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Refined Sugar, of the following qualities:—

No. 1 at Rs. 5 per maund of 28 lbs.
„ 2 „ 4½ do. do.
„ 3 „ 4 do. do.

In bags of 14 and 28 lbs. each.

Bombay, 17th November 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:

Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernosants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, for sale, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart Boree Bunder, have for sale—

Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ¾ to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ½ to 1½ inch diameter.
Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.
Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—The PROPERTY of a Gentlemen leaving the Presidency—

One roomy four-seated Carriage, with German Shutters for the Monsoon, late the property of Sir Henry Somerset	Rs. 700
One Brougham in good order suitable for one or two Horses	„ 200
One very fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old, together with Harness and Buggy	„ 600
One Lady's Side Saddle, with third Crutch, (nearly new)	„ 90
One three-quarter Grand Painoforté by Broadwood with gilted Cover and Packing case lined with tin. Cost Rs. 1,250 a few months ago	„ 750
One Rosewood Harmonium with 3 stops, tone first-rate	„ 170

Apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.—FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

Books, &c. for Sale.

In January will be published,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Departments, Capitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Presidency corrected to the time of Publication. Directory of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind. Financial Accounts, and a mass of information on Indian subjects, and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

Agent in *London*, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C., *Paris*, MESSRS. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTING

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

WITH

THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

CONTENTS:—Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Letters Patent. Rules of the High Court. Opening of the Court. Act of the Legislative Council relating to the Levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860 in neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testamente, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustanee New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tauna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

CHARTS! CHARTS!!

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys:

Kurrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Seychelle Islands.
Andaman.
Point de Galle.
Mozambique Channel, &c. &c.

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COMMERCIAL.

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BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand		2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	}	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe is. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid-up Capital—£244,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight	at 2s.	0¾.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do. 6 do. 5 "

Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 *nor on Deposits above* Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the accounts to be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 19th, 1861. Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.

Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.

Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.

On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee

Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.

Ditto 2 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.

Ditto 1 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.

Ditto on demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 11th November 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do. " 6 " " 5 " "

Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.

Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.

Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.

Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.

Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for pay able on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE, 3, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).

THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 2 months sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 1 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
On demand		
On Scotland	2s.	
On Ireland		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.

On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "

Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and safeconment for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enchasement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in London, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	1d.	"
" On demand	2s.	0¼.	"
On Scotland do.	2s.	0¼.	"
On Ireland do.	2s.	0¼.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or other Securities out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PREBLES,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 18	Heiim	Hanson	Gothenburg 16 July
	Manchester	McDonald	Surat 17 Nov.
19	Star of Indi a	Morris	London 9 Aug.
	Kurrachee	Clarke	Greenock Aug. 2.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 19	Aaron Browne	Rogers	Liverpool.
	Ruttnagur Sagur	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Berkley Hall	Pardy	London.
	Philipino	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Scindian (s)	Morrison	Kurrachee.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Damaun & Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—200 natives.

Per Ship *Star of India*, from London.—Major Forster, H. M.'s 95th Regt.; Captain and Mrs. Bailey, Artillery; Captain Wish, Artillery; Captain Smuel, H. M.'s 33rd Regt.; Lady and 2 children; Ensign Parker, 91st Regt.; Ensigns Bruce, H. M.'s 28th Regt.; Smyth, 28th Regt.; Greems, 51st Regt.; and Peasby, 18th Regt.; Assistant Surgeon Elliott, H. M.'s 95th Regt.; 335 men, 52 women, and 53 children.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Scindian*, to Kurrachee.—Major General and Mrs. Green and 10 natives.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, to Damaun and Surat.—Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., family and suit.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Ellen Bates*, for Liverpool.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, for Penang and Singapore.

Brig *Amizade*, for Damaun.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 57 bales Wool, 171 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 11 packages Sundries, Forbes and Co.

Glorianna.—1 Sandalwood Work Box, Forbes and Co.; 11 cases Ganza, 13 maunds and 33½ seers, Fernandise; 63 bales Munjeet, 220 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Son.

Edmond Kaye.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Pudomsey Virjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—23 bales Cotton, 80½ cwt., Sewjee Nensey and Co.

Missouri.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

War Cloud.—37 bales Hemp, 129½ cwt., Ruttonsey Ludha.

Glen Monarch.—50 bales Cotton, 163 cwt., John Barretto and Co.

Howden.—55 packages Khorasanee Seed, 82½ cwt., Ruttonsey Ludha.

Sydney Eggers.—59 bales Cotton, 206 cwt., Odha Nanjee; 1 half bale of Cotton 1½ cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 1 case Blackwood Furnitures, W. Johns.

Labrador.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Indiaman.—200 bales Cotton, 650 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.

James Smith.—500 bales Cotton, 1,625 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.

G. H. Holtz.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Vasunjee Munsey.

Ino.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Azuline.—53 bales Munjeet, 179 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Nameedass Ludha; 69 bales Jute, 185 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Flower of the Forest.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., John Tanner and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 29 (flat-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ... Bombay.
*246 Auckand, (paddle),... ... ... Bombay.
— Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Sidney ... Persian Gulph.
2182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ... China.
295 Carsetjee (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen... Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat), ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (screw-corvette), Drought ... Bombay.
*1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce ... ... Aden.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
215 Goshawar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ... Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Gwyn.
157 Mabi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Aden.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
238 Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... ... Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams... ... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1117 Edmund Kaye, W. W. Stoel—P. Chambers. (c. l. Oct. 30)
1057 Gloriana, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8.)
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co. (c.l. Sept. 23)
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co. (c l. Oct. 23)
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1324 Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers.
627 Caledonia, A. McMillen.—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194 Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1694 Elizabeth Fry, F. Wemyss—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
1171 Equanimondas, Heasley—Wallace & Co. (c.l. Oct. 5)
917 Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co.(c.l.Oct.27)
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.(c.l. Nov. 5)
1249 G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Rattonjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2.)
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers (c. l. Octg
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer. (c.l. Oct. 13)
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co. (c.l. Sept. 16)
462 Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 11)
1071 James Livesay—F. C. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1108 James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1312 Knight Errant, Quine—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1242 Labrador, Quian—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
818 Missouri, Calhoun—Duly Sorabjee & Co. (c.l. Sept. 19)
1233 Norwood, Stapleton—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Carsetjee Jamsetjee & Co. (c.l. July 29)
1008 Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.
866 Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. Nov. 18)
870 Sidney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Oct. 14)
1162 Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)
1131 War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

410 Victoria, Gibbs—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 31st)

FOR PISANO AND SINGAPORE.

1455 Arateon Apcar, (s.)—Jairaz Fazul & Co. (c.l. Nov. 19)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Carrim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.
766 Mayaran Dayaram—H. Sidick Dossal. (c. l. Oct. 25)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1290 Armenian (s), J. Thompson—David Sassoon & Co. imdt.
293 Luisa, T.H. Boyle. (c. l. Nov. 14)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
930 General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co.
423 Lone Star, Dizer.—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 10)

FOR RANGOON.

2028 Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

154 Kerutta Roodrin—D. Bhikajee Khan. (c. l, Nov. 12)

FOR DAMAUN.

107 Amezade, Nacoda—Jairam Pragjee. (c. l. Nov. 19.)

NOT FIXED.

1312 Albatross, Pollock.
672 Alfred, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoc. (in Dock)
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Ossaun Natha.
450 Atith Rahimon, Nacoda.
Barade de Lazarere (d), L. Antonio.
277 Bombay (s) J. Woolley—Callandass Nussorwanjee.
223 Consul, Nacoda Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
815 City of Carlile, Pentraith—W. Nicol & Co.
1294 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1054 Crusader, J. Crow—Lawrence & Co.
766 Empress of India, Thomson—Peel Cassels & Co.
907 Governor Higginson, (s) G. M. Beyts—C. & E. S. N. Co.
1546 Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)
550 Helios, Honsen—Peel, Cassels & Co.
679 Jalawar, Crowthers—Copland & Co.
369 Juddal Mannon, Nacoda—Adamally Soolanally.
102 La Japan (s), M. Laportire.
709 Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay Clark & Co. (For sale)
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
810 Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.
936 Silfer, McAulay—Wallace & Co.
1455 Simla, Hackett—Lawrence & Co.
1044 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

2000 China, R. Carling.
1690 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
1299 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
*1109 Jeddo, Browne.
1300 Ottawa (s.) Sparkes.
1009 Pottinger, (Laid up)
3900 Simla, Hackett.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

COCHIN OR COLOMBO.

505 Yarra, Nairn—McIver & Co.

NOT FIXED.

461 Mermaid, Gibson—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

551 Bolden Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.
731 Brandon, Umfreville. Aug. 26
993 Camperdown Stodder.
679 Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.
1063 Castilian, Welburn.
813 City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.
783 Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co. July 17
623 Colgrain, Case—Peel, Cassels & Co. Sept. 12
766 Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co. July 7
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 15
1047 Daniel Raskin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops) July 2
558 Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co. Aug. 25
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 12
826 Eloisa, Philpot. Aug. 5
682 Excelsior, Sanderson.
527 Hadassah, Dickson. Oct. 7
809 Harkaway, Woodcock.
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 23
1156 Hornet, Pryan. Sep. 12
1393 King of Italy, Norris.
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.
407 Maria Sparks, Cane.
1169 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co. Oct. 7
876 Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug. 4
970 Rajah of Cochin, Cumming.
927 Saisanuca, Livesay—Leckie & Co. Oct. 3
948 Vittoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co. Sept. 23
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 3
535 Wellington, Ayling. Oct. 13

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

General Havelock, Spowart.
403 Pharamond, Phillips.

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

891 Concordia—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1854 Gertrude, Congdon—Copland & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Oct. 10
1091 Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1046 Americana, Potts.
811 Anna Dorathea, Smith—Coupland & Co.
967 Belocchee, Mitchell.
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co. Oct. 3
1557 Black Eagle, Means.
1890 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Sept. 23
1400 Bosphorus (s) Pendlaton. Oct 11
1498 Broughton Hall, Rennie.
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 26
514 Chanaral, Sharp.
1239 Gambar, Kopperboldt—Martin, Young & Co. Sep. 8
1073 City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.
899 Coronet, Willings—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.
1303 Dawairn, Finlay.
519 Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co. Aug. 29
982 Eliza Boucke.
950 Etna, Hughes—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1268 Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co. Sept. 29
1121 General Simpson, Graham.
955 Gertrude, Fraser.
Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1124 Havelock, Gaudy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 8
1191 Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co. Sep. 5
932 Indian Queen—Lawrence & Co. July 29
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1042 Madurese, Cotter.
1104 Malakoff, Harris. Aug. 5
995 Margaret, Faulkner.
747 Milotus, Bell.
650 Morgan, White—W. & A. Graham & Co. Aug. 27
951 Mornington—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 12
1114 Nagasaki, Mackay—

of the English tree of legal knowledge? Is it due to the tropical climate and soil of India?

We reprint below an article from yesterday's *Times of India* on Goculdass Tejpal. Let us all be down upon Goculdass, for he has committed a great offence—he has been found out. And do we not all show our virtue by denouncing him so? Let us place him in the pillory, nail his ears to the pump, pelt him with rotten eggs, stone him to death, hang, behead and quarter him, or any thing else that you please. After that Bombay will be a fit place for honest men to live in, for after such unanimity in denouncing Goculdass can any one believe that there is another rogue left in the place?

We see by a Calcutta paper that a Government reporter of the proceedings of the Appellate Branch of the High Court there has been appointed; and that he has had a salary of 500 Rupees a month assigned him. Such an officer is much needed in all the Courts; and the salary named is not too much for a competent hand.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

From C. B. Stewart, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having expressed a desire that I should state fully my views upon the subject of the Emigration of Laborers to the Tea and other Plantations now being opened up so extensively in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, I have pleasure in complying with his request.

2. The matter is one of great public importance, and the daily increasing despatches of large numbers of Coolies and Laborers of every description to those Districts demands the serious attention of the Government.

3. I am decidedly of opinion that Inland Emigration requires to be conducted under certain Regulations to be drawn up, approved of by the Government and the Planters, and finally put forth in the form of a Law or Legislative Enactment.

The benefits that would result to the Planter and the Laborer alike by the prevention of the various evils which have so long attended the introduction of Coolies into the Districts above referred to, are admitted on all sides, and are too well known to require comment upon them at my hands.

Experience has proved that the interference of the Government is as much required for the interest of the Planter as it is needed on behalf of the interest of the Coolie or Laborer.

I conceive that under *three* heads are embraced all that has to be considered in regard to the Coolie or Laborer from the period of his quitting his home to his arrival with his Employer.

In the *first* place, the Coolie or Laborer has to be collected, engaged, and sent to Calcutta for transport. On arrival in Calcutta he should undergo a regular medical inspection and examination as to his physical fitness and health. *Secondly*, the Coolie or Laborer after arrival in Calcutta has to be despatched by Steamer or Country Boats, and the transport by either of these means should take place under certain Rules to be laid down, so that the requisite accommodation, order, cleanliness, ventilation, good and sufficient food properly cooked, and medical attendance during the voyage should be secured. *Thirdly*, the Coolie or Laborer should find a suitable Depot to receive him during his temporary stay at the place of debarkation until he is taken charge of by the Superintendent or Manager of the Plantation for which he has been engaged. In order to carry out the due performance of what is required to be done as above indicated, I venture to make the following suggestions:—

First—That an Inland Coolie Transport Agency Office be established in Calcutta in the business part of the City.

Second—That the Office, with sufficient Establishment, be placed under the charge of an Agent to be recommended by the Tea Committee of the Landholders' Association, but appointed and paid by the Government, and that such Agent be directly responsible only to the Bengal Government.

Third—That every Contractor, whether European or Native, who undertakes to procure Coolies or Laborers, should be compelled to take out a Pass or License for all Recruiters or Native Sub-Agents employed in procuring Laborers. Such Pass or License to be granted by the Coolie Transport Agent, and in such License it should be stated, in English and in the Vernacular of the District he may be sent to, that the Recruiter or Sub-Agent is authorized to engage Coolies or Laborers for Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, as the case may be.

Sixth—That every Contractor should be bound to report daily all arrivals and despatches of Coolies at and from his Depot, and to furnish a detailed Return of "*the present strength*" of his Depot to the Coolie Transport Agent, who will be at liberty at all times to examine and compare the men with the Return and record accordingly.

Seventh—That every Contractor should be required to send competent Agents acquainted with both Bengalli and English with every despatch of Coolies, to look after the issue of the stores, and to report arrival, &c., at the different Stations *en route*.

Eight—That every Contractor should be bound to send a proportion of females, amounting to not less than 50 per cent., with each batch of Coolies despatched.

Ninth—That the Coolie Transport Agent, on notice being given to him in writing by the Contractor, should inspect any Steamer or Boat by which Coolies are to be despatched, and his decision should be final as to the number to be conveyed, and as to the fitness or otherwise of such Steamer or Boat for the conveyance of Coolies.

Tenth—That in the same manner, the Coolie Transport Agent should decide as to the quantity, description, and quality of the stores to be sent with the Coolies.

Eleventh—That a special Form of contract or Agreement should be drawn up between Employer and Laborer, stating the rates of wages to be paid on the Plantation, and the period for which the Laborer agrees to serve. This Contract or Agreement should be explained and attested in the presence of the Coolie Transport Agent, who should certify on it to that effect.

Twelfth—That the attestation of the Coolie Transport Agent to the Agreement should be evidence as to the contents binding on the Laborers and the party engaging them. One copy of the Contract or Agreement should be filed in the Office of the Coolie Transport Agent, one copy forwarded to the Local Government Authority of the District for which the Laborers may be destined, and one copy transmitted with the Agent or party sent in charge of the Coolies.

Thirteenth—That, at the different places in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, where Coolies are landed, the Government should build suitable Depots for the accommodation on debarkation.

Fourteenth—That, on the arrival of the Coolies or Laborers at the place of debarkation notice of the same should be given by the Local Government Authority to the Manager or Superintendent of the Estate or Plantation of which the Coolies or Laborers were engaged, and the medical officer of the Station should be directed to inspect and certify as to the state and condition in which the Coolies arrived.

Fifteenth—That, after the Coolies have been inspected by the medical officer of the section, the Manager or Superintendent of the Estate or Plantation for which they were engaged should register the contract or Agreement with the chief local Government Authority, and furnish at the same time a detailed list of the casualties by death and desertion during the voyage.

Sixteenth—That a small charge should be levied on each Coolie or Laborer presented to the Coolie Transport Agent in Calcutta and despatched through his office, and a small charge should also be levied on each Coolie received into the Depot at the place of debarkation.

At this stage of the proceeding it is difficult to calculate with accuracy what will be the cost of establishing the proposed agency. Looking, however, to the beneficial results which will ensue to all interested in tea planting, if some practical scheme of England Coolie Emigration is adopted, I feel satisfied that ample funds will be at once forthcoming to carry out the project thoroughly and efficiently.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, servant,

C. B. Stewart.

Dacca, 8th Sept., 1862.—*Englishman, Nov.* 8.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

Madras, 18*th Nov.* 8-45 P.M.

French steamer *Erymanthea*, sailed at six this evening for Calcutta.

Galle, 17*th Nov.* 1-15.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Bombay.

Galle, 17*th Nov.* 11-20.

H. I. M. steamer *Semiramis* sailed for China.

MADRAS.

19*th November*, 5 P.M.

Securities, Five and-a-half, twelve and three quarter premium.

Fives, five premium.

Fours, five and three quarters discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one and one-eighth penny.

Freights, dead weight, thirty-two shillings and six pence.

Cotton seventy shillings.

Indigo ninety shillings.

Interest on Loans five per cent.

Money Market, very easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees seven per piece.

Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, Rupees five annas fifteen per Bundle.

LOCAL.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this day at half-past 4 P. M.

Business.—There will be a Ballot for the election of W. M. Coglan, Esq., C. S., who has been duly proposed and seconded as a Member of the Society.

We regret that a zealous correspondent should have committed the mistake of subscribing the designation of "Master of the S. S. *Scindian*" to a letter which appeared in our yesterday's issue under the heading of 'Invitation to the Fair Sex.' It appears that the writer of the letter erroneously considered that he had the authority of the much respected Master of the *Scindian* for giving the invitation. The letter places the Master of the *Scindian* in a false position, as he is a benedict indeed, and not a "Celebs in search of a wife."

Caterers to the Public Amusement.—Our Kurrachee correspondent whose letter we published a few days ago, keeps us *au courant* with the doings of the Grattans who were lately here. They performed several times at the Grant Road Theatre and were sufficiently well known to obviate further description. They have been gratifying the public at Kurrachee and our correspondent speaks in glowing terms of their performances; but his letter was evidently written at intervals, and after two intervening paragraphs he has to mention Mr. Grattan's doings in any thing but the flattering terms, which he had previously shewn so much disposition to employ. Mr. Grattan it appears got away without fulfilling his engagements with the public, or even those with his creditors; and took with him certain property in a gun, looking glass, &c., which had been lent to him by Messrs. Treacher & Co. This last sentence may be read almost in its entirety as referring to Mr. Grattan's departure from Bombay or his subsequent undemonstrative leave-taking of the Kurrachee public; and the public of other places really ought to have warning of the sort of man who may be coming amongst them. We have been wanting in our duty in not having put Kurrachee on the alert against the impostor Grattan, who advertises more performances than he intends to give simply as a blind to cover his retreat. We have since learned that Mr. Grattan has been arrested and is undergoing his trial at Kurrachee.

This reminds us that we have been wanting in our notice of the departure of another caterer to public entertainment; one, however, who is no deserving of praise and the thanks of the public as the other merits reprobation and punishment. Mr. McCollum and his company left us last week after contributing as much or more to public amusement than any company that ever visited these shores. Mr. McCollum's last entertainment was given for the benefit of the distressed Lancashire operatives, and the next day he sent Rs. 300 to the Relief Fund as the proceeds of the occasion. Mr. McCollum's leave-taking was marked by every thing, that could characterize the departure of a man, who made himself popular and respected, and every one present shook him cordially by the hand, while each expressed his respect and good wishes for him and his company.

While unprincipled men like the vagabond Grattan are going about taking in the public, it is right that honorable men like Mr. McCollum should have the way cleared before them, the way that they leave behind them they will themselves leave clear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Open 495¼ Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 9th Nov. 1862.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 59,186.			
Amount	Rs.	45,837	4 1
Merchandize.			
Amount	,,	49,765	12 2
Total...	Rs.	95,603	0 3

Corresponding Week last year. *Open* 438 *Miles.*

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 55,419.			
Amount	Rs.	32,961	0 3
Merchandize.			
Amount	,,	31,558	8 2
Total...	Rs.	64,519	8 5

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Final weather report of the Surat Collectorate for the Season of 1862.

Surat.—The monsoon commenced as usual in the beginning of June and the Ryots proceeded with their agricultural operations. In July and August owing to a long break everything was at a stand-still and, for a time all prospects for a favorable season were blasted, but the subsequent heavy falls gave new vigour to the crops which were withering and enabled the cultivators to resume their labours with activity.

The rain which fell at the end of September and in the beginning of October has to a certain extent injured the rice, bajree, joowaree and cotton crops in Colpar, Mandvee, Soopa, Chicklee, Bugwara, Unclesur, Ahmode and Bardolee; and it is apprehended the out-turn of these crops will be rather less this season than the last one, but that of Rubbee and Bagayet crops are expected to be more than the last season.

Large tanks in the Broach and Unclesur talookas are reported to be not yet filled up, and consequently it is feared that a scarcity of water will be felt in those localities during the next hot season.

On the whole it is presumed that the season will prove a favorable one as has been the case for the several past years.

Fever and Cholera (the common epidemics) prevailed in Bugwara, Soopa, Mandvee, Bardolee, Chicklee, Bulsar, Jumboosur, Ahmode and Wagra, but the ravages are not very great. Cattle were affected with small-pox in Wagra and Chicklee in September.

WEATHER REPORTS.

At 9 hours of the 18th Nov. 1862.

Bulsar.—Fair, S.W. light.
Broach.—Fine, wind S.W.
Cochin.—Fair. Ther. 82.
Cannanore.—Fair, N.E.
Goa.—Fair, wind light from East.
Kolapore.—Fair, light wind N.E.
Kurrachee.—Fine, wind N.E.
Madras.—Cloudy, wind N.E. Ther. 81.
Paumben.—Cloudy. Ther. 82.
Surat.—Morning and night cool. Fair.

THE MURDER AT BHOLESHWUR.

The short report of the murder that occurred on Monday last, in the neighbourhood of the Bholeshwur road, which appeared in the *Gazette* of yesterday's date, has caused a great deal of interest in the locality. An inquest in the presence of the accused, Khemjee Kurumchund and Sunt was held on the body on Tuesday, before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, and a jury. The male prisoner is a short thick man, of about 50 years of age and the woman about the middle height with a sinister expression of countenance and apparently about 40 years old. The following evidence was adduced:—

Dr. Haines, surgeon to the Coroner said,—I, this day, (Tuesday), examined the body of the deceased Virbusia Gullappa, it was that of a middle aged man of healthy appearance. On the front of the left thigh and on the scrotum patches of the cuticle had been removed, apparently by ants, which insects were very numerous. On the upper part of the back of the neck towards the left side, a narrow dark colored transverse mark was seen, immediately under the chin on the same side, smaller marks of a similar kind. On cutting through the skin at the place of the first of these marks, a distinct ecchymosis was perceived, but there was no ecchymosis under the other mark; which was only superficial. The whole scalp was excessively gorged with blood, as well as the sinews of the brain. The brain itself was healthy. The lungs were greatly distended with air, completely filling the chest, so that the edges nearly touched each other over the heart. The abdominal organs were all healthy. The stomach contained a few ounces of food, apparently rice, nearly digested. There was no disease of the heart. Judging from these appearances, I should say that the deceased died from strangulation. Except by the method of hanging I do not think it possible that self-strangulation could be effected, and the marks on the neck were not such as would be usually the effect of suspension

Ganga, wife of Yella Mulassa, said,—That she lived at Koombarwada, and her paramour, a native of Hublee near Dharwar, brought her from there about three months ago, and placed her in the house Suntu cusban. The deceased worked at a coppersmith's, and they took their meals, for about twenty days in Suntu's house; she then told them that her Sett (the male prisoner) was offended by the smoke, as he used sometimes to come in the morning at cooking time (10 o'clock.) They then took a room in the Null bazaar, where they took their meals. Deceased about fifteen days ago proposed to return to his native country and to take her with him. Witness went to Suntu and asked her to give up Rs. 30 which she had deposited with her, when she said "how can you go back and see the face of your family after having left them." She also said that "Virbusia would rob her of her money and kill her, or leave her in the jungle." She was afraid to go with him. On Sunday evening Virbusia told her to prepare to go with him the next morning. Early in the morning he went out to the room in the Null bazaar to prepare food which he said he would bring and that they should set out after they had eaten their meal and go by the morning train. After he went out Suntu took her and concealed her in the house of Jyee, cusban, who lived in Funiswady. Suntu returned at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and said that Virbusia was crying for her (witness.) She then went with Suntu to her house, and on arriving there she was told to sit down in a chair in the verandah, as Suntu said she would go and see whether Virbusia was asleep or awake. Suntu had opened the outer door of the stairs and went up. The door had been locked and she had the key. They then went up the stairs into a centre room when witness saw the deceased lying dead on the floor on his back. A piece of "kâchâ" (girding for the loins) was lying by the side of him. Witness then asked Suntu how the deceased came by his death, she said that he had hanged himself with his kâchâ. She then said "don't cry I will give a rupee to the sepoy and have the body removed." Suntu told her to stay there until she returned from her Sett's house. Witness told her that she was afraid and that she would accompany her. They then went to a house at Mombadavi, Suntu went upstairs and told her to wait below. She came down in about a *ghutka*, when she said "come let us go to the chowkey, and you are to say that the deceased hanged himself and that I held up the body and that you cut him down." Witness told her that she might tell the sepoy herself, as she (witness) did not understand Marathi. They went to the chowkey and Suntu told a sepoy and afterwards the European constable (Mr. Knight) that she held up the body and that witness cut it down. Witness said nothing. The constable then took them back to Suntu's house. The constable made enquiries there after which Suntu and her were taken to the chowkey, where we were kept in separate rooms. She made no statement last night. She was afraid as she was in custody. But was not afraid here today; and she have stated all she knew.

Babajee Sonu said,—I am a domestic servant in the employment of a cusban, residing in Tara Naikeen's oart at Koombarwada. I live in the house of Ramee. On Monday at about 1 o'clock she went to Bholeshwur to hear the Shastras read, and left me in charge of her room. In about a *ghutka* I heard a quarrel in the adjoining room of the chawl which is occupied by Suntu cusban. I got up on a ladder and looked through the woodwork between Ramee's room and Suntu's, which is broken; and saw the man here present (Khemjee Kurramchund) strike the deceased, in the chest with his fist. The deceased had on him a dhotur, which he always wore and a piece of cloth on his head. The "Afinwalla" (Opium-seller) had also on him a dhotur and no turban. I observed that his turban was hanging on a peg. I have known him for the last four or five months to be going to Suntu's house daily. Before the Afinwalla (the male prisoner) struck the deceased, the latter had said to Suntu, "where is my woman?" (*rând*) she replied "I don't know." The deceased did not strike Suntu in my presence, nor the Afinwalla. After the deceased was struck on the chest he fell down. I then saw the Sett (male prisoner) tie a kâchâ round the deceased's neck, while Suntu held his hands. The deceased was immediately strangled. He did not cry out, nor struggle. He lay on the floor with the kâchâ round his neck. The Sett and Suntu went out of the room and locked the door. I saw them go out of the oart and towards Bholeshwur. I gave no alarm. I said nothing to Suntu or the Sett. I am quite sure this is the Sett here, (intimating the male prisoner,) he is known as the "Afinwalla. The European constable here present (Mr. Knight) and the naique came to Suntu's house at about 3 o'clock. Suntu and Gunga accompanied them. They made enquiries of Suntu, and she said that the deceased had hanged himself. I was listening at that time having got upon the ladder and was looking into Suntu's room. I gave no information to the constable. I did not leave Ramee's room. I was afraid from the time that I saw the deceased strangled. I continued frightened, I never saw such a deed before. I did not know at first that the deceased was dead. I knew it when the police came. Ramee came home at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. I said nothing to her about what I had seen in Suntu's room. I had no communication with her on the subject at all. I don't know whether she heard of the death of the deceased, she went out again to Bholeshwur temple at about 9 o'clock; she goes daily to the temple. The havildar here present (Mahlu Cookjee) came with the naique (Narrayen Ramjee) to Ramee's room. I was alone there. The havildar took charge of these locks in a fit next door and I told him what I had seen. He asked me to accompany him to the constable's. I said it was too late and that I had not taken my meal yet. I took my meal and went to bed, Ramee retired about 11 o'clock at night. I had no conversation with her on the subject of the death of the deceased. The havildar came back this morning, (Tuesday), and brought me here at about 7 o'clock.

Visram Dwarkajee, Police sepoy, No. 244 said,—I was doing duty at the Bholeshwur road. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday last, I was walking near the Pinjarapol gate when I observed the man here present (Khemjee Kurrumchund) and this woman (Suntu) come down stairs from her room. Suntu locked the door and they both went away in the direction of the Bholeshwur road. I had frequently seen Khemjee before at Suntu's house. I did not know his name until to-day, nor where he lived. At about 3 o'clock Mr. Knight came with the naique, Suntu and the girl (Gunga.) I followed them into Suntu's house, where I saw the deceased lying dead. Mr. Knight sent me to call the European constable who lives at Funnaswady. On my returning to Suntu's house, Malu havildar asked me whether I had seen any one going out of the house during the day, I said that I saw Suntu and her Sett, the man with the ear-rings, leave the house about 2 o'clock.

Mr. Henry Knight, Police Constable, said,—I am in charge of the Bholeshwur Section, and live at Mombadavi chowkey. At about 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Suntu and Gunga came to the chowkey, and Suntu reported that a man had hanged himself in her house. I accompanied them to the house, taking with me the naique Luxumon Babajee. I found the deceased lying dead on the floor. I examined his neck and saw no signs of hanging. I asked Suntu, where was the rope. She pointed out this small piece of waistband which was lying on the floor. I asked her how he could have hanged himself with so small a piece. She said there was another piece of it; and she proceeded to look for it in various places about the room. By the time two Havildars had come in and several sepoys, the Havildar Malu, found the longer piece of cotton cloth, which appeared to be a waist-band under a bed, which was rolled up. I asked Suntu how it came there, and she gave no answer. I then asked her to show from what the deceased had hanged himself. She pointed out a beam about eight feet from the floor. It was quite covered with dust, about a quarter of an inch thick. She pointed out another rafter, and I found that the cloth could not be passed through it; as it was quite close to the floor of the loft. I then had Suntu taken into custody; and I ordered the Havildar to make enquiries. Suntu produced this knife and said that Gunga had cut down the deceased with it while she, Suntu, held the body. Gunga nodded assent. She appeared very much frightened and was crying. She was also kept in the chowkey that night. She gave no information until she was examined here to-day.

Ramee Cusban, corroborated the evidence of the witness Babajee Sonu so far as related to his being in the house in question at the time and as to the hour at which she went out and returned, likewise in respect to his not mentioning anything about what had taken place in Suntu's room.

Govind Gunesh, Police Havildar No. 347 stated, that the prisoner Khimjee had no conversation with him on Monday evening at the Mombadavi chowkey. Witness did not see him there at all on that day neither did he hear of his having been there. He was told by Malu Havildar to arrest him this (Tuesday) morning and at about half-past 7 o'clock he brought him here.

Suntu had nothing to say.

Khimjee Kurumchund, after having been duly cautioned, made the following statement,—At about 10 o'clock or half-past 10 o'clock on Monday morning, I went to the house of Suntu. I there saw the deceased crying. I asked him why "do you cry." He answered "my Gunga has run away." I told him "not to be sorry, that she might have gone out in consequence of some quarrel between them and that she might come back." Virbusia then went and slept in the centre room for an hour or an hour and a quarter. I then left Suntu's house and went to my shop near the Mombadavi chowkey, where I remained until 1 o'clock, when I went on foot to the Fort alone. I met none of my acquaintances on the road to the Fort. At about 2 or half-past 2 o'clock, I met broker Lakha Chinsumla on the Bombay Green. Before that, a little, I met a Parsee by name Rustomjee Jamsetjee, at the Custom House. I had no conversation with him then; but in the evening he came to my shop and told me that he had seen me at the Custom House, I had not seen him. I returned about half-past four or five o'clock to my shop, when I heard that a sepoy had been there to look for me. I then went to the Mombadavi chowkey where I asked the Havildar here present (Govind No. 347) why he had been to call me. He asked me whether I knew anything about it. I then went home. This morning (Tuesday) Govind took me to a Duffadar's and then brought me here. I have nothing further to state. I was told to go home by a sepoy at 5 o'clock on Monday evening, if I met him. I never then knew what I charge against me. They now want to take away my life with false evidence.

The Coroner summed up and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoners Khimjee Kurrumchund and Suntu.

They were then committed on the Coroner's warrant to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Odkajee Lingoo, deceased—Luchoobai widow *vs.* Lingabai widow.

Plea Side of the late Supreme Court.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Exparte Cause.

Cursetjee Rustomjee *vs.* Dinshaw Manockjee.

Defended Causes.

58 Hajee Abdoolla bin Shaikally *vs.* Captain John Stephens and another. (Part heard.)

62 Hajee Lalljee trading, &c., *vs.* Ramrutton Ramnarrayen.

66 Candass Narrondass trading, &c. *vs.* Rundil Thackoorsydass.

72 Purshotumdass Runsordass and another *vs.* Futtay Bebee widow, &c.

Equity Side.

Causes for hearing this day.

Lallbhoy Vullubhoy, and others *vs.* Cowasjee Nanabhoy. (Part heard.)

Keswojee Toolseydass and another *vs.* Vullubdass Jairam and another.—For hearing.

Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass *vs.* Mayaram Samul and another.

Matters for hearing.

Goculbhoy Futtaychund *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee—Demurrer for Argument.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould, Kr.)

Thursday, 13th November, 1862.

Abdool Rajak Caderally vs. Tribhoundass Jugjeevundass.

Mr. Dunbar instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Sangster, for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover from the defendant Rs. 6,788-7-10, being the amount paid by the plaintiff in excess of the value of 1000 bags of sugar, and for the difference between the price at which the defendant agreed to sell the goods and the market price of the day, in consequence of the non-delivery by the defendant of 440 bags of the same description. The facts of the case are these. On the 24th September 1861 the plaintiff agreed to purchase 1000 bags of crystalized sugar No 1 quality, out of which 51 bags, which might be damaged, were to be rejected. On the 27th September the plaintiff, in company of the broker and his muccadum, went to the defendant's warehouse, and took delivery of 510 bags, which were examined, weighed, and delivered. About two days afterwards he went to receive the remaining bags; but the samples drawn from about 25 bags appeared to be of inferior quality. He remonstrated, and demanded the delivery of goods according to the contract; but the defendant's mehta, who attended the weighing of the bags, declined to give any other description of sugar, and the plaintiff and his men left the place. The contract runs as follows:—"To Shah Tribhovun Jugjeevundas, written by Mogul Abdool Rajak Caderally, to wit, I have purchased from you 1000 bags of No. 1 crystalized sugar; from those 51 damaged ones being deducted; and the remaining 950 bags are to be duly weighed and delivered to you. The goods have been purchased on having been viewed. Tare 3 lbs. the piece; of the same Rs. 17-3-50 per cwt., rebate 1 per cent. Through the broker Kikabhoy, 24th September 1861. (in Persian as follows)—Crystalized sugar of the first sort 950 packages, at the rate of 17-14-0; tare 3 lbs., rebate 1 per cent.; due after 10 days." On the 9th October 1861 the plaintiff's attornies wrote to the defendant that, unless the remaining 440 bags were delivered within four days, the plaintiff would hold him responsible for the difference in value. The following day the plaintiff demanded a survey of the rejected goods, with which demand the defendant did not comply, but sold the goods by public auction on account, and at the risk of the plaintiff. The defendant had tendered a sum of Rs. 5,603-2-23, which the plaintiff accepted.

Kickabhoy Moolchund, examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I am by profession a broker, and know the plaintiff and defendant. I remember having effected a sale of Bengal sugar from the defendant to the plaintiff, in September 1861. This is the contract which was entered into. Before the contract, a sample of the goods was shown to the plaintiff, at a godown belonging to the defendant. There were more than 950 bags. Plaintiff examined ten or twenty bags with an iron instrument, by means of which the sugar was drawn out. That is the usual way of examining bags of sugar. Defendant said he had for sale a thousand bags of No. 1 sugar; this was before the examination. The contract was then executed. I afterwards went with the plaintiff to get the goods weighed. Each bag, before it was weighed, was examined with the iron instrument. About five hundred and fifty bags were taken delivery of on the first day; I do not recollect the exact number. I went again with the plaintiff to the warehouse, but he did not take any bags that day, because defendant's man wanted to pass bags of an inferior quality, No. 2. The plaintiff did not approve of the quality; although a lower price was offered by defendant's brother. The bags were not numbered according to quality. Plaintiff refused to take delivery on account of the quality being different from the sample. It became known to plaintiff and others that, since the first delivery, the defendant had removed some No. 1 bags from the warehouse. There is a difference of a rupee or a rupee and a half per cwt. between the price of No. 1 bags and that of No. 2. The second weighing took place two or three days after the first; and the third weighing about fifteen days after the second. The price was 17 or 17½ on the day of the contract; on the date of the third weighing it had risen two annas.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I look impartially towards both parties. I was never employed by the defendant before this transaction. I drew up the contract. The sale was of a heap of 1000 bags, less 50 which the plaintiff said were damaged. The contract was to take goods according to the sample. There were several persons present when the contract was made, whose names I don't know. (The witness is fined five rupees for prevarication.) There may have been on the rejected bags No. 1 in English, which I am unable to read.

Re-examined.—The contract was made at the defendant's house. It was after the examination of ten or twenty bags, that the defendant said 50 bags were damaged.

Abdool Rajak Caderally said,—I am the plaintiff in this case. I first examined a sample of the sugar at the defendant's house; I afterwards went to the warehouse. I examined about ten or twelve bags which were of the quality of the sample. Plaintiff said he had a thousand bags No. 1 according to the sample; but that some of them would be found damaged. The first weighing took place two, three, or four days after the contract was signed. I went to the godown with my muccadum, mehta, and the broker. Each bag was examined before it was weighed. On this and on a second occasion, two days subsequently, we weighed 255 bags respectively. On a third occasion, I examined with the iron rod, but could not get the sample quality of sugar. I examined 15 or 20 bags, but only one of them was quality No. 1. I therefore left off sampling. I said to defendant's men "give me the goods according to the sample." They said "here they are, take them." They did not offer any abatement in the price. During the first seven days after the contract, the price of sugar No. 1 rose considerably, being Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 2 more per cwt. There were goods of two qualities in the defendant's godown. I instructed my attornies to write a notice to defendant on the 9th October 1861, a day or two after the third weighing, demanding Rs. 2-2-0 as the difference between the contract price and the market rate. I have paid Rs. 15,000 on account of the goods to the defendant.

Mr. Dunbar here read to the Court the correspondence which passed between the attornies for the parties.

Witness continued.—Each bag contained one cwt, two or three pounds more or less.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I have long experience in the sugar trade. The agreement was for No. 1 goods, while those shown to me subsequently were No. 2.

To the Court.—I could not possibly be deceived as to the quality of sugar being No. 1 or No. 2.

Anandjee Munjee, examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I am muccadum to the plaintiff. I recollect going about a year ago to weigh some sugar. We did not go to weigh again, because the sugar was inferior. I examined some twenty bags. When I refuse to accept the inferior sugar, the defendant's people said that was the quality they had sold. The rejected goods were not according to the sample. The inferior goods were behind those that had been already removed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—The rejected bags were in the same spot as those we had received. I have sampled sugar for the plaintiff on many occasions. I am sure I sampled the defendant's goods about a year ago.

Manickchund Petamber, sworn.—I deal in sugar. On the 5th October 1861, I bought sugar from Morarjee Natha, who bought it from defendant. No. 1 sugar was in great demand at the time, and the price had risen.

Gopa Madhowjee, sworn.—I am in the service of Runchordass Toolseedass, a sugar merchant. About the 7th October 1861, we purchased No. 2 sugar at Rs. 1-6-0. The difference between the price of No. 1 and No. 2 was Rs. 1-12-0.

Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoosein, sworn.—I know the defendant. In October 1861, he sent to us about 400 bags of sugar No. 1. It was sold afterwards at 18½ and 18¾. I does not appear from my books when defendant sent us the bags. I believe they were received a month before the sale, which took place in November 1861.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—In sales it is usual to describe this sugar as No. 1. If the sugar is ready for delivery, the sample is shown. No 1 is easily distinguished from N. 2. The Cossipore crystallized sugar is the best to be had in the market. Cossipore is near Calcutta. No. 2 sugar is also crystallized. I often sell without samples. I have had no dispute with defendant about sugar.

Re-examined.—If the goods are ready here, they are generally examined and sampled. Each bag is examined and weighed.

Friday, 14th November, 1862.

Mr. Bayley in addressing the Court for the defendant, said it would appear that the plaintiff was the person who was anxious to get the sugar, and employed the broker to negotiate with the defendant. There was on the part of the plaintiff ample opportunity for the examination of the goods which lay in one heap; and his surmise that sugar No. 2 was substituted by either the defendant or his men was altogether unsupported. The learned counsel would prove by evidence that there was no ground for that surmise and that no sugar was ever substituted for that which the plaintiff had examined and approved of. Now, Mr. Bayley would draw the Court's attention to what the contract in point of fact was. It was written out by the broker at the dictation of the plaintiff himself, and was to the effect that he had purchased from the defendant 1000 bags of crystallized sugar No. 1, less 50 or 51 bags which might be damaged; and that the goods had been purchased after having been viewed and examined. The question for the Court to decide was, the learned counsel submitted, whether the defendant offered to the plaintiff No. 2 sugar subsequently to the contract? And if he did, what the plaintiff was entitled to recover for any difference in price? The evidence for the defendant would shew that the difference, if any, was only a few annas; and several witnesses would speak as to the quality of the sugar which was sold by public auction. The defendant, a highly respectable merchant in Bombay, and others would be called to show that the sugar was No. 1; and that, at the sale, this identical sugar which the plaintiff declined to receive, was purchased as No. 1 sugar by several persons.

Tribhovundass Jugjeevundass sworn.—I am the defendant in this case, and have been a merchant at Bombay for the last 25 years, the sugar I sold to the plaintiff was mortgaged to me by a person to whom I had made an advance. Four hundred bags of it were in one godown and a thousand in another. I inspected them before I sold them; and they were all mortgaged to me as No. 1. I received at the same time, on my own account, a shipment of No. 2. These were put in the same godown as No. 1, and both had English numbers on them. They were of the same size, and were kept separate from each other. Before the transaction with the plaintiff was entered into, he examined some of the bags, but not in my presence. He afterwards came to my house with the broker, who said to me "Your sugar is very good; we have examined it." A contract was then executed for a thousand packages, out of which an abatement of 50 packages was proposed by the broker on account of damaged goods. The broker proposed to reject a larger number, but I did not agree to more than 50 packages. No sample was shown to the plaintiff. All the thousand bags were of No. 1 quality. I never gave directions to any one to substitute No. 2 for No. 1 bags. I was not in Bombay at the time of the third weighing. The balance of bags which the plaintiff did not accept was sold by public auction, of which I was advised by my brother.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I received no invoice for the 1400 bags of No. 1 quality which were mortgaged to me. The godown in which 400 of these bags were placed belonged to Jairaz; but I cannot say whether they were, in the first instance, deposited in my godown and removed subsequently therefrom. The rejected bags were not damaged.

Re-examined.—No bags of No. 2 quality were sold at the auction sale.

Bhimjee Girdhur, sworn.—I am muccadum to the defendant. Messrs. Lyon Brother's sugar was landed by my men, I am a good judge of the quality of sugar. I saw 900 and 500 bags of No. 1 quality landed from two vessels for the defendant. I was not present on any occasion when the sugar was examined by the plaintiff and the broker. A portion of the No. 1 sugar was sold by Messrs. Crawford and Co., by public auction. I purchased 186 bags from Rs. 17-12 to Rs. 17-13-6, I am sure that the sugar was turned out of the defendant's godown. I saw the bags at the godown before the auction: they were in the same position in which they were placed after being landed. I do not deal in sugar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I purchased the sugar on my own account, and had a small profit. I do not know if the defendant recovered any thing from the underwriters on account of damaged sugar.

Ramdass Gopalljee, sworn.—I am a servant in the employment of the last witness, and know the defendant. I remember of two consignments of No. 1 sugar which come on account of the defendant. I assisted in piling them in the godown. Fourteen hundred of them were No. 1, almost all of which were examined to distinguish them from No. 2. All the bags in defendant's godown were No. 1, piled in two heaps, one containing 1000 and the other 400. No. 2 bags which came subsequently were, I believe, placed in the same godown. I was present in the godown when the plaintiff and the broker came to take sample. They examined 10, 15, or 20 bags with the iron rod. A auction was held afterwards at the godown by Mr. Crawford, when 439 bags of No. 1 quality, from the same heap from which the sample was taken, were sold. I am quite sure that it was the residue of what the plaintiff did not accept.

Cursetjee Byramjee, a clerk of Messrs. Crawford and Co.'s, produced an account sale of the bags of sugar sold on the plaintiff's account.

Gungadas Muckundas remembered having purchased sugar, on the 21st October 1861, at the defendant's godown. It was No. 1 sugar. Witness purchased twenty-four bags at Rs. 17-11-6 and Rs. 17-12-0. All the lots were described by the auctioneers as No. 1 sugar. All the bidders had looked at the sugar before the auction sale. I saw No. 1 on the bags, and therefore took them as such. Of the whole lot about 50 bags were set apart as damaged.

Several witnesses were examined as to the average price realised at the sale, and as to the market price of No. 1 sugar about the 21st October 1861.

The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 222 damages, in addition to the amount of Rs. 5,603 paid into Court by the defendant, with interest from 12th October 1861. A difference of half a rupee per cwt. upon 445 cwt. of sugar was thus allowed to the plaintiff.—*Verdict for plaintiff, with costs.*

GOCULDASS TEJPALL.

(*From the Times of India, Nov.* 19.)

Mr. Goculdass Tejpall is an extremely respectable man. He not only keeps a buggy, which is the Indian for gig, but carriages and horses galore. He is a rich man, and fares sumptuously every day, and he will no doubt be clad in purple, with pudding sleeves, as a Fellow of the University, and stand before "young Bombay" at meetings and convocations as a man of merit in the right place. He is also a Justice of the Peace, and he occasionally sits on the Bench, frowning sternly upon plebeian peculation, and denouncing, with virtuous indignation, fraud in dirt and tatters. He is a successful merch

Omlah, &c., and the new system will not be made complete without much care and attention.

11.—The Rural Registration appears to continue to work smoothly, but I have not had an opportunity of seeing very much of it since my last Report. I have revised and consolidated the whole of the Registration Rules. In Lucknow, Mr. Fraser at one time reported, what seemed to be very alarming cases of fraud and abuse; but most of these cases had occurred in the office of Mr. Bickers, the Sudder Registrar, where registration was conducted on the old regulation system, which has since been very much improved, and the supposed frauds have either melted away on trial, or have not been brought to actual proof. In one case, after much consideration, I have decided in favor of the genuineness of the registration. In another, in which the Registrar was committed to the Criminal Court, Mr. Capper acquitted him with expressions of belief in his innocence, on grounds which appear satisfactory. And in the third, supposed to be the worst case, Mr. Fraser has now hesitated about going to the Criminal Court. I think, then, that no actual falsification has yet been made out in these cases. But one or two of the native Registrars were certainly found to have kept their books in a loose way, for which a prompt reform was necessary. I trust that now, under careful supervision, the system will go on well. The office of Registrar in the city is much sought after, and we can command the services of the very best men.

12.—We have got on with fewer complaints than was expected under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the record of evidence. I gladly accepted, as most desirable, the view of the requirements of the Law, suggested by the experience of the Chief Commissioner. I am not quite clear that we *quite* fully act up to the Law as regards the fulness of detail of the record; but of this I feel certain that, under our English system, we are infinitely nearer the spirit and intentions of the Law than the officers of other Provinces were. So far as I can learn, the depositions are most frequently taken by a Mohurrir, just the same as before, except that officers are a little more particular that the witness sits in the same room under the direction of the judicial officer, while the officer does something else.

13.—The witness statements, discontinued because the Punjab witness statements were too good, have on their resumption brought to light a good deal of dilatory practice in some offices. This I attribute quite as much to the want of a figured check as to the time taken in really examining witnesses. Much improvement has been already effected, and I trust that there will be much more. Punctuality is the best economy of time after all; but I do not desire to see a supernatural rapidity. I had rather keep a man for a day or two than make the enquiry superficial, especially now that the witnesses are paid. All are agreed in thinking this payment of witnesses in criminal cases the greatest possible improvement. It seems to me indispensable to Police and Judicial success, and the wonder is that it should have been so long, and in so many cases, omitted.

14.—I have still difficulty in getting officers to commit Perjury cases in a business-like way, and not to ride off on alleged contradictions and prevarications on the part of a cross-examined witness, as sufficient proof of Perjury.

15.—The Lucknow Civil Court is in the main still excellently conducted by Mr. Fraser and his Assistant. But there is more and more that pressure of work and want of margin for accidents before alluded to, and without some additional aid, I hardly think that the Court will work quite smoothly. Some heavy cases have been lately postponed after appointment, in a way which is to be regretted. The business of the Small Cause Court continues to increase, and the executive office of the court has never been efficient. Much is, however, due to failure on the part of the Moonserim; and, if we can get a man thoroughly equal to that office, a great improvement may be made. But the post is a very heavy one, and the duties are such that they require much training. The doubt, then, is, whether we shall ever get an efficient man till the Judge has time to look after him, and teach him. I trust that the Judge will soon obtain the step to the Rs. 1,500 grade of salary.

16.—I have exactly detailed the footing of the Lucknow Small Cause Court, as described in my last Report and have reason to think that the system works satisfactorily.

17.—The Pleaders' examination has not yet shewn a high standard, and we have not had the means of examining them carefully and thoroughly, the Officers of the Civil Court being otherwise so much engaged. Meantime, therfore, I have, in most instances, only admitted candidates, tolerably well qualified, on a provisional certificate, subject to future examination. Good arrangements for a thorough examination next year should certainly be made.

18.—The Secretary of the State's despatch does not much encourage us to go into details of Mahomedan and Hindoo Law; and I have rather sought to establish the main principle acknowledged by all classes in the country. I commenced an attempt to combine the best principles of civilised laws with local customs, upon the arrangement of the Code Napoleon, but have not had time to carry it far. I have found some remarkable divergence between the actual practice of Hindoos and the Shasters, especially as regards succession in the female line.

19.—The method on which my own office is arranged has, I trust, proved successful, and papers are now produced with scarcely any delay. My current files are I think I may say, left extremely clear, all correspondence and all cases in which parties present being disposed of to date, and there remaining but a very few cases filed within the last few days. My obligations to Mr. Williams, Registrar of my Court, and to my Office generally, continue to be great.

20.—To the Commissioners of Divisions, one and all, I can only repeat my very best thanks. I have said in my last Report how much I am always indebted to them; and from Colonel Barrow also I have already experienced most active aid. My remarks on individual Officers are so recent that I need not repeat them, and I only add the following note on or two names not before mentioned.

Jail Corner, Oude,
Judl. Comm'r's Office, Lucknow, 30th Oct., 1862.—*Gazette.*

INDIAN PRESS.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

(From the Calcutta Englishman, Nov. 4.)

Colonel Hannyngton and his fellow actuaries at home had better expedite their "calculations" as regards the Medical Retiring Fund, of which one of our London correspondents wrote to us the other day, as that Fund has already begun to feel what its subscribers would call palsy of the extremities, and will soon be attacked by paralysis of the entire body. Eight new annuitants, whose names we gave yesterday, have just been thrown upon the resources of the Fund, whilst, as we have before noticed, the addition of new subscribers has long been stopped, and the supporting flood of contributions is steadily and visibly shrinking. Of the annuitants now brought upon the Fund, five are at present subscribers, and their contributions, which amount to about Rs. 9,000 a year, will cease to be available within the next four months, as they send in their retirements from the service; whilst, on the other hand, all these annuitants will also within the next four months, some of them from the 1st of this month, commence drawing upon the Fund to the amount of Rs. 24,000 a year. With this exhausting power sucking at the vitals of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, and with a steadily diminishing supply of nourishment from the members, we need scarcely remark that the canker of decay has eaten deep into the institution; and that if the home actuaries would be of any use to it, remedial or funereal they had better make haste and bring forward their propositions. It may be said that the disease and the danger are not so serious and so proximate as we have here represented, inasmuch as the claims of the annuitants will be diminished by casualties within the next year, and in every coming year. This is quite true, but it cannot apply in the present state of the Fund; for whereas until lately the casualties amongst the subscribers were a benefit to the institution as being a *tontine* association, all casualties amongst them, now and hereafter, will contribute to the ruin of the Fund as no new subscribers will join to take the places of those who may die or retire. If there will be casualties amongst the comparatively small number of annuitants in England, there will of course be a still larger number of casualties amongst the large body of subscribers serving in India; and, all things looked at, we think it is obvious that, as we have said above, the sooner the Colonel and his companions come forward to "doctor" the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, the better.

THE OFFICERS' HOSPITAL.

(From the Friend of India, Nov. 6.)

AN APPEAL TO THE ARMY.

To the cry of India to be governed on the spot the reply is returned that the Secretary of State and his Council are by no means anxious to burden themselves by interfering in details—that theirs is the high duty of supervising and controlling the local administration only so far as great principles are involved. Were this really the case India would be satisfied, for it cannot be doubted that the absence of such criticism and control might prove almost as disastrous to the empire as incessant and detailed interference. But Mr. Laing has shewn to the people of England only too clearly, what every resident in India has long known, that even in the matter of great principles the last two years of Lord Canning's administration were far ahead of fifteen Old Indians and an antique Whig. It remains for us now to adduce another of the many instances which Lord Elgin every mail painfully experiences, that the Viceroy who is said to govern a hundred and fifty millions of people, who holds the office of rulers that set up and pulled down princes, that conquered kingdoms and gave away princely crowns with an indifference known only to Napoleon, cannot keep in existence an institution which, while it almost pays its expenses, saves the lives of our English officers. Surely such a matter is a detail, but yet the Viceroy's philanthropic appeal to spare it, has been rejected.

We have before this sketched the objects and pictured the benefits of the Calcutta Hospital for sick and wounded officers. Sir Charles Wood has doomed it to extinction, because, "in ordinary times, Government are not justified in incurring any extra expense for an object of a nature exclusively private." It were easy to shew that at all times the incurring of expense to save the lives of its young officers was the duty of the State. And it were still more easy to prove from each case admitted into the Hospital, that but *for* its quiet, and the tender care of its skilful Surgeon, many a valuable life would be lost to the State. If we take the cases under treatment at this moment we find that nine out of ten are of such a nature that in a hotel or boarding-house death would most probably ensue. Paralysis, dysentery, gangrene, cachexia—all acute, such are some of the cases which it would be fatal to banish to places where the stench of bad drains is added to the thousand and one smells of a hotel, and where noise, interruptions, distraction, and temptations, to excess abound, while it is hours till a doctor can be summoned and the administering of food and medicine is left to careless servants. But without adverting to such considerations, the question occurs—is the expense to the State so great? If we take the first six months of this year we find that the receipts were Rs. 5,014 from officers in Hospital, and the expenditure only Rs. 4,889, leaving a surplus of Rs. 125 towards the rent. The sole expense to the State, besides the rent, is the staff pay of the Surgeon in charge and his native subordinate. Both would probably draw the same pay in other appointments. And it is this which Sir Charles Wood grudges to the dying officers of the Army of Bengal.

Desirous to retain the Hospital, the Government of India have recommended that it be made entirely self-supporting. At present officers contribute each ten Rupees a month to the rent, and their mess bills are paid at the rate of from Rs. 3 to 4 a day according to rank. Dr. Forsyth, the late able Inspector General, and Dr. Carter, the Surgeon in charge, recommend that the rent contribution be increased to Rs. 30. Moreover, they would make it compulsory on all sick officers proceeding to the Presidency, if without families, to live in the Hospital, unless a friend who will really care for them will accommodate them. They would thus be treated as if with their corps, for therein they would be confined to their quarters. Their recovery would be more rapid, the risk of death would be lessened and occasionally it might be found that sick leave to England was not necessary. No officer's freedom of action would be interfered with, and he would enjoy advantages not to be found elsewhere. If these rates had been adopted during the past six months of the year, the Hospital would have shewn a balance of Rs. 933, or nearly half the rent. This is a matter which interests the whole army. Any officer may be sick to-morrow and be glad of the health-giving care and comforts of this fine Hospital. Colonel Broome has made a manly stand for the institution, although it is his duty to control military expenditure, knowing well that no economy is so real as that which saves an officer's or soldier's life, and that in this case the expense to the State is nominal. No less than a hundred officers, of all ranks from the veteran Brigadier to the friendless boy Ensign, have taken advantage of the Hospital during the past nine months, and there are three at present on the roll. Should Sir Charles Wood again overrule the Government of India in the matter of this detail, it will be for the advantage of the Army themselves to shew an interest in an institution which the proposed rates, or double the number of inmates, will render practically self-supporting.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

(From the Indian Empire, Nov. 5.)

We have been lent the volume of the transactions of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society for last year, published in 1862, which contains much interesting reading, even to non-professional people. We are told by the great poet that one touch of nature makes the whole world kin. We cannot therefore but feel an interest in the haps and mishaps which befall humanity in the world in which we all sojourners. Curious indeed are the cases that come before the Physician's eyes during a career in any part of the globe, and we should be thankful to find some, who are more industrious than others, and more zealous in the spread of knowledge, coming forward in print, to give us a glance of their experience, and a ready antidote for disease. To us the most valuable paper in the number before us, is that which treats of "special consideration on the health of European troops," by Surgeon Major Grierson, Staff Surgeon at Kurrachee. The worthy Doctor's paper is divided into four heads, and treats of intemperance, prostitution, accommodation, and Medical Police, and we will notice each as we go on with as much conciseness as possible. The Doctor from his own shewing, seems to have had from the time he entered the service in 1832, the welfare of all classes and communities ever at heart. We find that whilst serving with the Indian navy between the years 1832 and 1835, that he endeavoured by the submission of a statement, founded on accurate data, to have the quantity of ration grog reduced, and again in 1838, he endeavoured to curtail the operation of the Canteen system, particularly with the rule that provided for the accumulation of profits to be devoted to the assistance of the wives and families on the line of march, &c. &c. The Doctor's argument on this point is sound and sensible. He very justly remarks "Thus, by a most singular arrangement, the very vice of the soldier is made to provide for him in the day of his misfortune. He is tempted, under the delusion that what he spends is not all lost, or at least benefits others, to part with his money, ruin his health, and acquire those habits which may render him a torment to others, or effect his own destruction." All this is very true, and we have no doubt that it would be better that no money should be aggregated at all. We know he tempts the Canteen Sergeant to misappropriate it and apply it to his own use. Dr. Grierson also says that temperance societies had not been more fostered in regiments, as by them data could be arrived at as to the rates of sick of the temperance and non-temperance men. We recollect it was tried with great success, (the members voluntarily coming forward) in the old 6th Europeans in Fort William, whilst Dr. Morton was their Surgeon. They had a club, and all kinds of games and amusements. The worthy Doctor, who was also a temperance man, left the corps, and his followers soon fell into evilways again, and no practical or lasting good was achieved. The bounty money for volunteering was then being paid, and the temperance men had a regular jollification. This "volunteering" system in England, is most iniquitous and degrading we know of, a perfect Carnival being held by the men as long as their money lasts. It is a time of license that throws a regiment back a couple of years, which, force of example and severity will not tone down in less time. In Dr. Guthrie's work on "*the City, its sins and sorrows,*" he tells us that in London 60,000 lives are annually lost by intemperance, and that 60,000,000 are spent annually in the United Kingdom. In one regiment in Fort William, (we are told by Dr. Grierson, on the authority of the British and Foreign Medical Review,) in 1837, the consumption of spirits was 14,000 gallons. In 1841, the quantity had diminished to 2,500 gallons, with the most marked improvement in the health of the Europeans. No less than two-thirds of the sickness removed by temperance. The reform commenced in 1837, simultaneously with the institution of good conduct pay. In 1844, Saving's Banks were established; in 1846, flogging was limited to 50 lashes, service was limited to 20 years in 1847, and liquor, except in certain laid down quantities, was not allowed to be issued from the Canteen.

The Doctor with all his experience adds as a finale to his arguments to temperance "the conclusion come to then is, that the canteen should be abolished, *men left to drink or not as they choose*, the military crime of drunkenness discouraged, *and if need be, punished*, and other rewards if there be found under the new system, weeded out of the army." The most conclusive arguments that canteens should be well-looked after is afforded by Dr. Grierson, in the fact that in one regiment no less than *three Canteen Sergeants* died in 11 months of *dilirium tremens*. The next head on which the Doctor offers advise, is a *vexata quæstio*, and that is the *Social evil*. The outward and visible facts of the case we know are distressing enough, but as this has existed for ages, we certainly should fail to out-root the vice by turning its votaries out of the Bazaars. The Doctor is entirely opposed to venereal hospitals, or lock hospitals of every description, but as better men have already given their opinion on this point we shall say no more, than that all practical medical men of experience endorse what Dr. Grierson condemns, unless Government sanctions marriages to a greater extent than at present, "Let every man have his own wife, and every wife her own husband," is the law he lays down, one that the philanthropy of all who have had the issue of the question at heart have repeated, this half century past, without effect. We shall recur to the article again, touch upon the two remaining heads at an early opportunity. They contain facts as vital to the interests of the army, and to the classes from which it is recruited as those we have already had occasion to treat of, and we yet hope that Government will cast away that deafness to the charmer's voice and allow facts to correct evils, which left to themselves, only increase, and form unhealthy and incurable wounds, in a military system, which taken all-in all is second to none in the world.

SUPPLY OF COTTON.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, Nov. 7.)

Connected with the question of India's capability to supply cotton suited to the wants of British manufacturers, there are several points that need to be viewed without reference to the prejudices that attach to the parties concerned in the matter. One of the most important of these is: Can India meet the demands of Great Britain with regard to cotton? This question involves two considerations: Can India furnish the description of cotton hitherto supplied by America? Will Great Britain give a better price for a superior description of produce, if India can supply such?

To the first of these questions the reply must be that India cannot at present be a substitute for America. If the experiments that have been made, under the auspices of the East India Company, at no stinted outlay, may be regarded as having been pretty fairly made, it is clear that the ryots of India cannot meet the exigency. "European skill and energy" require to be brought into operation. Supposing, however, that the extraneous supervision required, is afforded, it is a question whether a higher price will be given for a better article. There should be no doubt on the point. But whoever has attended to the subject, cannot but have observed how much the lowest price is regarded as *sine qua non*. We know well that, though indigo, raw silk, and sugar, of native production, were greatly under-valued and could hardly obtain a market, proportionately higher prices have been given for superior descriptions of the same goods, produced by the superior intelligence and speculation of European manufacturers. Why should cotton be an exception to the general rule? Why should it fail to command higher prices if the produce be decidedly superior? Calculations are made as to the possibility of selling, and the *risks of buying*, Indian cotton; turning upon the quarter of a penny per pound. But if cotton cloths be a necessity, and people, as far as we can see, cannot afford to do without them, we do not see why fabrics, which sold for 3*d.* a yard, when the supply was abundant, should not now fetch 6*d.* when the supply is restricted. Do not people even in India pay for the necessaries of life, cotton fabrics included, almost double what they paid five or ten years ago?

Though the cotton yielded by India be pronounced inferior, in the presence of the long staples, (cleaning, &c., being momentarily not taken into consideration,) it has its uses. It is not rejected by the continental manufacturers, who work on more economical principles for a market where the better sorts of cotton cloths would be a drug. Hence, it has been asked why English manufacturers should not make use of the Indian cotton, for the purposes to which it is applied elsewhere. We would not say, with them, that if it can be used now, under the exigencies of the case, it should be used continuously. But we believe we are warranted in saying, that it should be used as largely as it can be, for the purposes to which it is adapted, as beyond a doubt the largest consumers are not those who require the finest goods that Manchester or Glasgow can turn out. At the same time, the finest cotton available, in limited quantities, cannot fail, when manufactured into lawns, &c., to obtain the highest prices that it may be necessary to put on them. There is always a class of purchasers anxious to obtain the rarest description of goods, without regard to price. In view of these facts, we quite concur with the writer, who says that if British manufacturers "will use Indian cotton, and give a *fair price* for it, we can assure them they can get it to any amount;" and that, "your by your it will be cleaner and of better character (quality?)"

The right to expect the interference of the Government, with a view to secure from India a description of fibre such as has heretofore been procurable from America only, has, as we have seen, been admitted. The necessity for making such a provision, to render Great Britain independent of foreign sources, in the event of a contingency that is always to be dreaded (though its appearance in the form of an internecine contest could never have been predicted,) was declared by the Court of Directors, more than thirty years ago, in a despatch which was doubtless dictated by far-seeing statesmen through the medium of the Board of Control. Measures were also taken, on a considerable scale, in several parts of the Indian continent, to give effect to the views entertained of the importance and necessity of a separate and independent source of supply of good cotton. Ten years ago Lord Dalhousie observed, with a full consciousness of the interests of Great Britain, that "the great field of supply of the best and cheapest cotton, grown in India, lies in the valley of Berar and in the districts adjacent to it." We then obtained "not the sovereignty indeed, but the perpetual possession and administration of the valley of Berar;" and we shortly after acquired the sovereignty of Nagpore, in which were included the coveted and fruitful "districts adjacent." It is quite inconsistent for the partisans of the Government, in the face of the acts, by which the Government plainly acknowledged their own interest in the matter, to turn round on the manufacturers and upbraid them for relying on the aid of the State or relying too much on it. It is, they say, the old fable of the Carter and Jupiter. The only fault they find with the Government is for not having spoken out as the deity did, and bid the manufacturers rely on themselves. The state of the case, however, is totally different. Jupiter, without perhaps promising his aid in words, set his Mercuries and Mulciberers at work, to make a road for the vehicle to pass over smoothly, and it was on finding their labours ineffectual, and only then, he set about explaining that the achievement was not within his, but the Carter's province!

This is not the only inconsistency into which the partisans of the Government have fallen. While they accuse the manufacturers of asking the Government to do for them what they should have done for themselves, they at the same time endeavour to account for and extenuate the inactivity of the Government, or the inefficacy of their efforts during "sixty years." What is this but a confession of judgment? Any defence of the Government on this point would imply a tacit admission of local economy, or an oblivion of the actual position of matters. To say that the manufacturers ought themselves to look about the means of providing a suitable description of cotton, from a foresight of, and to avoid the contingency of a collision between the United States and Great Britain, or the more unlikely one which has actually happened, is to assert that Manchester and Glasgow are not only to convert cotton wool into cloths, but also to grow the very material which they are to manufacture into clothing. This is as absurd as to say that bakers should raise the wheat for their ovens. But is it the function of the Government to provide the material? Certainly, we say, looking at the large interest which the Government has in the class of manufacturers, who form the strength and nerve of the State, have the means of subsistence, aye, and even of comfort and independence. In the abstract, the duties of the Government may be very different, but a political and economical fabric, like that of Great Britain, cannot be maintained upon abstract theories. We must look at the facts. We are bound to take into consideration the peculiar situation of the large body who are dependent on manufactures. So long as we make Corn Laws and Poor Laws, and so long as we attend to the distresses of Spitalsfield weavers and Coventry ribbon-makers, we cannot but feel that the attention to a supply of cotton to which has been denied for half a century past, and which we are still urged to pay to it, is indispensable under existing circumstances. What the Government can do for cotton may be surmised from what it had done for raw silk. This article of produce would never have attained the place it now has in the English market, but for the great attention paid to it by the East India Company. An article, which in the hands of native growers, was adapted only for the coursest manufactures, has been improved in a high degree by the persevering attention paid to it. Its preparation was placed under the superintendence of persons, who were well acquainted with the silk manufacture in England, and familiar with the kinds of material required in its various branches. Italian and French artisans were sent out, for several years, to exhibit and impart the manipulating system to the natives employed at the factories. Even the implements were looked to, and either improved when the indigenous ones were susceptible of improvements or European ones were adapted to the habits of the country-workmen. The history of this branch of trade is an answer to the question, what the Government may do for the cotton cultivation, if their labours be well directed.

There can be no doubt that equally successful results may be obtained, as regards cotton, from individual energies, and as manifested from the days of Eliza when Indigo manufacture has been carried by them, unaided by Government intervention, in spite of the obstacles thrown in their way by the Government as regards the acquisition of land, and without the benefit of special contract laws, to justify them in making the advances which are the foundation of all speculations of the kind in India. But let it be remembered that the improvement of indigo was a work of time; and that no interests suffered while that improvement was being gradually effected. It is quite otherwise as regards the subject of these remarks. An abundant supply of cotton is a necessity. The large number of manufacturers put out of employ from want of material, the important consequences in their destitution in a physical as well as moral point of view, the urgency of the call on the humanity of the nation, for the immediate relief and future employment of the sufferers, these are circumstances that urgently call for the direct intervention of the National councils. How then can the Government act in the matter so as best to promote the objects in view? These are, not only an increase in the quantity of cotton now produced in India, with reference to the present demand for home consumption and the China and English markets, but an improvement in the quality of the article, so as to replace the sort now exclusively supplied by America. We have seen what have been the results of the Government efforts in sending out American cultivators and establishing experimental farms. A repetition of that course is not advisable. For, as the trials were not made in one place but in several and distant districts by independent labourers, they may be regarded as so many distinct experiments. We must reserve for another day the consideration of the measures that seem practicable.

ENGLISH PRESS.

HYDE PARK RIOTS.

(From the Times, Oct. 18.)

It becomes our duty seriously to ask whether the right of public meeting and of political discussion exists in this country. Few men remember a time when the Government of the United Kingdom sought to disperse meetings by force or to prevent men from saying to each other what they might think on public affairs. But, though we have nothing now to fear from the tyranny of rulers, it seems that we are to express no opinion that may be distasteful to an Irish mob and their priestly instigators. We have no partiality for outdoor meetings of the Garibaldian order, which generally give an opportunity for some very common-place speechmaking on subjects respecting which both speakers and hearers know little, and have no influence whatever. But that the orderly meeting of a debating society to discuss a question of public interest within the walls of a building should be interrupted by an organised gang of ruffians, that the place of assemblage should be surrounded, the citizens and the police assailed with stones, brickbats, and bludgeons, and, finally, driven through the streets in fear of their lives, is an outrage which it behoves the Government to punish with the utmost severity. It is evident that the success of the Irish in the Hyde Park riots, and the comparative impunity which too lenient magistrates have given them, are producing the very worst effect. The Popish ruffians who inhabit the vilest portions of our towns have been encouraged by these events to think themselves the masters of every place where they congregate in sufficient numbers to be a match for the police. No one who reads the account of the riot at Birkenhead will doubt that an example should be made of the miscreants who were concerned in it. No more insolent defiance of legal authority has been ventured upon in this country within our remembrance. This was no chance collision, no rousing of an excitable people by a bitter taunt or an indecorous epithet. It was a premeditated attack on the peace of the town, organised for days before by the Roman Catholics, and intended to show to the people of Birkenhead that the Irish were strong enough to prevent any expression of opinion adverse to themselves in the new borough. If any one doubt this, he need only read the account we published yesterday. It appears that the "British Parliamentary Debating Society" had held a meeting to discuss the question whether Garibaldi was deserving of praise or blame. A more natural subject for discussion at the present time there could not be, and, as the meeting took place in a schoolroom attached to one of the churches, and not in any public place, it could not be for a moment believed that any insult to the Roman Catholic community was intended. The debate had been adjourned, and the second meeting was fixed for Wednesday evening. But it was soon rumoured through the town that the Roman Catholics were determined that the question should not be debated. The magistrates were warned that the Irish were acting in concert in the matter, and that on Wednesday evening a disturbance might be expected. They accordingly took some precautions. The borough police, to the number of 60, were kept in readiness; there were 20 of the county constabulary, upwards of 1,000 special constables, and 175 men of the 60th Regiment, sent for from Manchester. This force would seem sufficient to quell such a disturbance as an Irish rabble might make; but it seems a feature in all these cases that the timidity of the authorities nullifies the strength which they command. While one party is using bludgeons and brickbats, blaspheming like fiends, knocking down and trampling upon every one they meet, and the other party is only remonstrating and expostulating, and occasionally "apprehending a ringleader," it is easy to see what must be the issue of the conflict.

The debate in Dr. Baylee's schoolroom began, and soon an immense assemblage was formed about the place. The Roman Catholics threw bricks at the police and the spectators, and several of the former were most seriously injured. Later in the evening the real ryot began. Signals appear to have been made by the Roman Catholics which showed that they were fully organised for the affray. The police were systematically assaulted by showers of stones, and then a regular conflict began, the police being attacked from the houses whenever they ventured into the lanes inhabited by the Irish. This in itself is enough to show the preparation that had been made, for it is not likely that the Irish could have found stones to hurl at the police unless they had got them together beforehand. The fury of the battle may be imagined from the description given by our reporter. "The mounted police," he says, "with drawn sabres, were ordered to advance to the support of the borough police; the latter retired in good order, but the mounted men were frightfully cut up by thousands of stones showered from courts and windows of the houses, the horses became restiff, and they fell back in great disorder upon the main body near Trinity Church." We have called the affair a battle, but this word is hardly correct, since the fighting was really all on one side. The unfortunate police, with only staves or sabres, were unable to contend against the hundreds of ruffians who assailed them with brickbats from every window. Indeed, it would seem that magistrates, as a general rule, consider policemen to be invulnerable. Those who have charge of the peace of a town are so afraid of being called to account for any abuse of power that they will not do what is absolutely necessary to save their own constables from being murdered. In the present instance we are told that, "notwithstanding the bloodshed and robbery, the magistrates declined to read the Riot Act and call out the military, who had been brought down, but who for all practical purposes might as well have remained at Manchester." There was naturally "a feeling of surprise at the conduct of those who were in a position, had they thought fit, to quell the riot in half an hour." This is thoroughly the nature of feeble officials. Sooner than do anything that may make them unpopular, that may expose them to the censure of some local clique or newspaper, they will allow the authority of the law to be defied, and the police whom they command to be overpowered and murdered. It is plain that "the greatest pusillanimity prevailed among those who had the power, but not the determination, to enforce the law." It is equally plain that, if order and the right of Englishmen to free speech are to be preserved, a bolder and sterner course must be taken with wretches like these Birkenhead Irish. In any city of the Continent, in any city of the United States, an organised body attacking the authorities of a town would have been fired upon and dispersed by the troops. If the Riot Act had been read, and the soldiers from Manchester had been ordered to do their duty, this tumult would have been over at once, and those unhappy policemen who now lie in danger of death would never have been sacrificed. As it is, the inefficiency of the magistrates has exposed a great town to bloodshed and plunder, and given the Popish priests of the place the power to triumph in their victory over English liberty and law.

CONSTITUTIONALISM IN PRUSSIA.

(From the Economist, Oct. 18.)

Count Von Bismark-Schonhausen, the new Prussian Minister, is evidently a prompt man, and even less scrupulous about constitutionalism in his policy than M. Von der Heydt. He has dealt with the Lower Chamber of the German Parliament shortly and sharply, and for the present there is danger hanging over the prospects of the Liberal party in Prussia, which only great strength and constancy of purpose in the body of the people at large can avert. The events of the week have been rapid and uncompromising. This day week the Upper or *Herrenhaus* met to consider the Budget as amended by the peoples Chamber. It was rejected as insufficient for the services of the year, the Ministers voting in the majority, by 150 to 17. This reactionary assembly then proceeded to vote on a proposition of Herr Von Arnim-Boitzenburg to re-establish the original Budget, as first proposed by the Government. This unconstitutional vote was carried by 114 to 44, the Ministers modestly absenting themselves. As the *original* Budget had been rejected by the Lower House, and the *amended* Budget by the Upper, the Ministry was constitutionally bound to bring forward a new Budget. This reactionary vote was considered unofficially on Sunday last by the majority of the Lower Chamber, but as the vote of the Upper House had not then been announced in any official way to the Lower, no action could be taken. Immediately after this meeting, however, the President of the Lower Chamber was officially informed of the vote of the Upper House. On Monday the representatives met, and were informed by their President, in the absence of the Ministry, of the vote of the Upper House, which he declared unconstitutional. The Chamber adjourned for an hour while the Committee on the Budget considered and reported resolutions condemning the vote of the Upper House as null and void, and plainly opposed to the meaning of the Constitution,—referring, no doubt, to the articles which we extract:—

"Art. 62. The legislative power is exercised in common by the King and two Chambers. The assent of the King and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates (Budgets) must first be submitted to the Second Chamber. The latter must be accepted or rejected globally by the First Chamber.

"Art. 63. In cases only when the maintenance of public security or the suppression of any extraordinary necessity urgently demands, and in case the Chambers are not assembled, and under the responsibility of the whole Ministry, can ordinances be issued having force of law; always providing they be not contrary to the Constitution. The same must, however, be submitted forthwith to the approbation of the Chambers at their next meeting."

The resolutions reported by the Committee were adopted unanimously by the 237 members present, without discussion. The President of the Council (Count Von Bismark-Schonhausen) then read on the instant a Royal message ordering the close of the Parliamentary Session for the same afternoon at three o'clock,—and at the hour named a very plain-spoken speech from the Throne, proroguing the House, was read by the prompt and despotic Minister. "The Budget for the year 1862," said this speech, "as decreed by the Chamber of Representatives, having been rejected by the Herrenhaus on account of insufficiency, the Government of His Majesty is under the necessity of carrying on the administration without complying with the conditions prescribed by the Constitution. It is perfectly aware of the responsibility it incurs from this lamentable state of things, but it is also alive to the duties which it owes to the country, and therein it finds the authority to continue to defray the expenses which are necessary for the maintenance of the public institutions and for the development of the prosperity of the State, until such time as the Budget can be legally decreed." In other words, the Government will spend what it chooses until the Chamber can be persuaded to give its sanction, without any regard to the fact that that sanction has been refused. And this policy it coolly admits to be unconstitutional, even while it gravely anticipates that the Chamber will before long acquiesce in it. More deliberate contempt could scarcely have been cast on a constitutional Parliament than a speech from the throne, at once explaining an intention to violate the Constitution in the teeth of a constitutional opposition, and yet avowing a belief that the Parliament would very shortly itself acquiesce in that breach of the Constitution.

If the Prussian people are steadfast in supporting their representatives, we shall have no fear for the result. But Count Von Bismark-Schonhausen has, we fear, a card to play that may do much, with the cautious and sluggish people over whom he rules, to make them overlook his political transgressions, however great. He seems to intend carrying out a policy as prompt in pushing Prussian influence abroad by means of the military organisation as in smothering at home the constitutional inroads upon that military organisation. For the first time the Danes are evidently profoundly alarmed at the menacing attitude of their great German antagonist, and all reports from Berlin corroborate the impression that the new Minister hopes to cover a multitude of domestic sins by the rapid strokes of a decisive foreign policy. On the 4th October the *pro tempore* President of the Danish House of Representatives addressed the House at the opening of the session on the menacing attitude of Germany. "The last German," he said, are couched in peremptory and dictatorial language, and their object is to do away with Denmark as an independent State. We are told to arrange our constitutional system by abolishing the common Constitution, and substituting instead another on a German pattern; we are prohibited from calling Schleswig a Danish province. In the face of such humiliating and indefensible demands all further negociation appears impossible, and the necessary solution must be sought in some other way. After diplomatic negociations extending over ten years matters have not advanced a step; if we do not help ourselves, we can expect no help from others. We have our best men at the head of Government; they will, I hope, take the initiative, and carry out their own and the people's programme—viz., the separation of Holstein and the establishment of the Eider boundary by means of the Council-General (Rigsraad) for Denmark-Schleswig. We came victoriously out of the three years' struggle with Germany and a shameful rebellion; but after the victory we gave ourselves up to repose, and forgot that it was Schleswig we had fought for. We will now cast off the spell of listlessness, which has so long possessed us; we will be united and strong, and, when King and country call upon us, stand sword in hand ready to repel foreign interference, ready to fight for our just cause,—for that of the independence and liberty of Old "Denmark."

This speech sufficiently shows how thoroughly the Danes are alarmed by the nature of the late German demands; nor are these demands of a kind which it is possible for Denmark to accept. They, in fact, amount to putting not merely Holstein but Schleswig, not merely Schleswig but Denmark Proper, under the control of the Federal German Diet. The German Powers ask first for a specially defined German constitution for Holstein,—and then ask Denmark, on the principle of the equality and homogeneity assured to all the States of the Danish monarchy, to establish in the more than half-Danish Schleswig what it has established in German Holstein, and in purely Danish Denmark what has been established in Schleswig. In other words, they desire in effect to hamper and overpower the independent Danish element in Denmark altogether, and to govern it through the semi-German duchies from Berlin or Vienna. It is probable that this policy is being pushed on vigorously by Count Von Bismark-Schönhausen, and that the proposals made by the Federal Diet to Denmark are made on purpose to be rejected, and to issue in war.

If this should be so, we exceedingly fear the effect on the German feeling, which, rightly eager for German unity, is blindly favourable to any policy which fuses together the German States in a foreign contest,—especially if it be a tolerably safe one, like any with poor little Denmark. It is far from unlikely that war of any kind—even of this kind—would be too popular in Prussia to render it possible for the Lower House to insist on their reduced army estimates. Count Von Bismark-Schonhausen counts much on the reluctance of the country to cripple the army in time of war by any constitutional scruples; and we fear he reckons not altogether without knowledge. If this should prove so, Prussia will, we fear, be a heavy loser. It might no doubt be worth while to sacrifice much to a real fusion of the petty States in Prussia. But this could not result from a war with Denmark; and, on the other hand, the real centre of the German unitarian movement at the present moment, the House of Representatives at Berlin would by this means be extinguished. The Prussian people will be blind indeed if they permit that germ of popular liberty, which, if cherished and cultivated, would soon fascinate and absorb the various little scattered peoples in the neighbourhood, to be killed in the vain hope of forwarding the German movement by a conflict with Denmark. German unity will scarcely be attained except through German liberty. It is the princes who hinder, the peoples who aid that movement; and it will be furthered by almost every transference of power from the princes to the peoples. Even if a strong Prince could be found able and willing to swallow up the petty princes and annex their dominions, he could scarcely succeed without enlisting in his favour a popular enthusiasm which will scarcely be fed on *coups d'etat*. If the Prussians are wise, they will steadily ignore this bait of a new war with Denmark, and mark in the most emphatic way their unflinching approval of the wise and sturdy constitutional policy which their representatives have so unanimously supported up to the present moment.

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